JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Brooms NEW YORK THEATES, Broadway, opposite New York

RICHINOS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Olympi

STEINWAY HALL, East Fourteenth street, near Irvin CLINTON HALL, Aster place.—VALENTINE VOCSDEN, TEL

BAN PRANCISCO MINSERELS, 55 Broadwar, opposite the Motopolitan Hotel-It there Ethiopian Extensions Bants, Singling, Dancing and Burlesques. Blace Cook and Aprican Ballet Troups.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth attect.—Greptis & Christ's Minstrate,— Rystopram Minstrates, Ballads, Burlesques, &c.—Mode-toq in the South.

EELLY & LEON'S MINSTREIS, 20 Broadway, able the New York Hots! -- In First Sours, Dances, Eccurios, Brancagues, &c.-A Prima Donka traderios, Constructor Cipare Leon-Mandascan Ballet Theory

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPS. Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—IN A VARIETY OF L AND LAUGRANLE ENTERTAINMENTS, COMP. SE HALLES THE FANIAN'S CATE, OR THE IDIOT OF SELLEBERT.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.—Moving Minnon Pingain's Progress—Sixty Magnificent Scenes.

ANSCHUTZ'S MUSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 141 Eighth rest. -J. B. POZNAMEKI'S QUARTET SOIREE.

DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, 845 Broadway .- GRAND NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, -HYAD AND RIGHT ARE OF PROBST-TRE WARRINGTON TWINS-WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ARE Lectures Dates, Open from 8 A. M., till 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, January 24, 1867.

TER NEWS.

By the steamship Cuba at this port yesterday we re 2th of January. Our special correspondents in Berlin and St. Petersburg furnish matter of important moment relative to the progress of the Eastern question towards a solution, and the policy which the rulers of the great

nays a compromise proposed by the republic Outh bill presented by Mr. Boutwell, and was followed by Mesars. Rogers, Niblack and Boyer. During the speech of the latter the House adjourned, and was immediately called to order for Wednesday's session, and proceeded to vote on the bill, which was passed by 109 year to 42 mays. The members who absented themselves during the fill-bustering motions of Tuesday were arraigned in front of the Speaker's chair and discharged on payment of double the usual fees. Two of the republican members took the occasion to reflect very severely on the conduct of other members of the same party in retreating so ingloriously before the minority. The bill to regulate the selection of jurors in the District was passed. The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill to amend the act declaring who whall be President in case of vacancies in the offices of shall be President in case of vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President. The Post Office Appropri-ation bill was then passed, and the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday notice was given of intention o introduce a bill to make general throughout the State the provisions of the Metropolitan Excise law. The bill so sply the law relative to wrocks to lake and river boats was passed. The bill amonding the Brooklyn. Water not was ordered to a third reading. Er. Piercos, of the select committee to examine the wharves and piers in New York harbor, submitted a report, which groummends the widening of the streets along the waver's edge and the appointment of a special board to have supreme control of the harbor.

In the Assembly the bills to amend the General Railgood law and for the further protection of female em-

road law and for the further protection of female em-ployes to New York were reported. Notice was given of tention to introduce bills to allow criminals to testify their own behalf; for a railroad in Touth in their own behalf; for a railroad in Tenth and other streets and avenues in New York, and to amend an act to regulate the sate of Intoxicating liquors in the Metropolitan Police district. A communication was received from the Governor relative to the anti-rent troubles in Albany and Recessiver counties. Bills to facilitate the construction of a New York and Albany milroad and to regulate the hading of steamboats and vessels navigating Long Thand Sound were introduced. A resolution directing or Representatives and Senators in Congress to advocate a bill for exempting material for the constructing of sections of the constructing of the presentatives and senators in Congress to advocate a bill for exempting material for the constructing of sections of the constructing of the construction of the c

THE CITY.

no means permanent, however. With the ebb tide the means commenced moving and the persons in transifu-found themselves affect. They were nearly all resound

paikheads on both sides of the river to see the nove spectacle. The ferryboats made their trips with some degree of regularity during the day.

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday, but mothing of unusual interest came up. The weekly reburn of statistics showed the number of emigrants handed last week in New York to be 1,403, making the lation fund is new \$22,607 11.

The Exclass law to being rigorously enforced, but only eighteen dealers were arraigned before the various police mourts yesterday for violation of its provisions. The Superinfendent of Police has inseed an order containing instructions to the captains regarding their duties in the braceution of the inw.

the right of suffrage among the colored race in the District of Columbia Addresses were delivered by George T. Downing, George Thompson, the English anti-slavery orator; Jackson S. Schultz, &c. The attendance was

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, yesterday, the case of Edme J. Genet vs. Meredith Howland, Lloyd Aspin wall, and others, was brought to trial. The plaintiff successfor the recovery of one hundred shares of Pacific Mail for the recovery of one named which his brother had given Steamship Company's stock, which his brother had given them as collateral security for the payment of a loan of \$6,500. for which plaintiff's brother had made a note,

\$6,500. for which painting brought and inside a note, payable on demand. Case still on.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, an action was brought by the Bank of New Orleans for the recovery of \$6,290, the amount of a promissory note made during the war, and while the State of Louisiana was under the

the war, and while the state of Louisiana was under the rule of the rebel forces. Decision reserved. The case of Schneider and others against Hiram Barney, a former Collector of this port, was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Smalley. The suit is one of a large number which have occupied the attention of the court, the United States District Attorney and able counsel for some time past, and is brought to recover an alleged excess of duty on imported goods paid by the plaintiff under protest. The case is based principally upon argument of counsel. Judge Smalley took the papers submitted in

In the United States Commissioner's Court yesterday, before Commissioner Ostore, the charge against Lucius Browne and others of having forged certain papers in relation to the pension money due to a Mrs. McArdle, mether of a deceased soldier, was inquired into at some length, and after the testimony of McArdle had been taken the case was adjourned till Monday. Commissioner Betts again investigated the charge preferred against James B. Freeman, an inspector of Internal Royenue, and James Miller, of having levied "black mail" to the amount of \$150 from Henry Budelman, a keeper of a feed store at \$150 from Henry Budelman, a keeper of a feed store a harlem. Budeiman was cross-examined by counsel on the part of the defendants, after which there was an ad-journment until the 26th inst.

In the Marine Court yesterday, before Judge Gross,

the case of Weigold vs. the Second Avenue Railroad Company, which is a suit to recover \$500 for alleged damages to a horse and wagon, was brought to a con-sion by a verdict for the defendants,

o 134%, and closed at 134%.

Very little business was consummated in com circles yesterday. Domestic produce ruled exceedingly quiet, and generally nominally lower. Merchandise also chaser. Coffee was steady and firm. Cotton was Mo ower, with a moderate business doing. On 'Change Bour, wheat and oats ruled dull and drooping. Corn declined 1c, with nothing doing. Pork was dull and lower. Beef and lard ruled heavy and quiet. Freights were dull and nominal. Whiskey was inactive. Petroleum steady though quiet.

MIRCRITA WEOUR

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton yesterday delivered a ddress in advocacy of her claims for "woman's rights address is advocacy of her claims for "woman's rights and universal suffrage" before the Joint Judiciary Committee of both houses of the Legislature. She forcibly maintained the right of her sex and the right of all colors to the exercise of suffrage, and particularly demanded of the Legislature to provide for the voting by females for candidates to and for female representatives the Siste Convention for the revision of the constituin the State Convention for the revision of the constitu

the death of Hebuter Lane.

The Republican State Convention of Connecticul will be held in New Haven to-day. At a causes last night the indications were that Hawley would be nominated for Governor by acclamation.

heavy bonds on paying fines.
Six persons were poisoned in Portland, Me., on Tuesday, and, although no deaths occurred, two of them are in a very precarious condition. How the poison was administered is a mystery.

As engine, with twenty employes on board, was thrown from the track of the Long Island Railroad, near Jamaica, yesterday, one man, James McLaughlin, being personally killed, and another, the engines, horribly and

perhaps (atally mangled.

The report that Mexican privateers are being fitte

ied. Reports to the effect that navigation on the Missiselp below Cairo, Illinois, has been closed by ice, are untr Bills were passed in the lower house of the Tennes

"white" from the franchise law.

The State law permitting the sale of negroes into slavery for crime has been abeliahed by the Maryland

Legislature.

The Baltimore City Council have taken steps to test the legality of the law lately passed by the State Legislature, providing a new election for Mayor and City

railroad train robbers, have b en sentenced to be hanged on the 22d of March next. Richard Lewis, who killed Mr. Richmond at Possib-

Gardiner, the Elmira murderer, was

Fenianism is really dead and buried. Hay ing done a great deal of injury to Ireland and to Irishmen, and no good to anybody except the few leaders it has enriched, the conspiracy is ended. Our Minister at London is deluged with letters from former Fenlan agents, begging him to assist them to return to America. Ireconstabulary; but except in a few southern counties they might all be safely withdrawn. Daily arrests, searches, courts martial and seizures of arms continue; but this is only the winding up of the work of spies and informers. Among the people generally the subject is quietly ignored as a thing of the past. They would as soon think of discussing at this late day the failure of '48.

The facts seem to be that Fenjanism perer reached the proportions of an attempt at re-bellion, but was once a genuine conspiracy, small, but in earnest. The money raised in America was then legitimately applied to the purchase of the pikes and powder which the police are now seising. Agents were also sent among the people and there was some drilling by moonlight. But at this stage the strenuous opposition of the clergy, their personal influ ence and their threats of excomi killed the movement before it had fairly begun. The leaders were without followers and were themselves being corrupted by the large amounts of money re-ceived from the circles here. The alarm of the British government, the arrest and escape of Stephens, the discovery of arms and the stories of spies galvanized the conspiracy for a while and enabled the leaders to reap richer harvest from their dupes; but it had

it and got themselves arrested; but the Irish republic and all its officials were transferred to New York, and the only Fenians left in Ireland were those sent over as missionaries from the United States at the close of our civil war.

But in the meantime incalculable mischie had been done. The threats of the Fenian chiefs had driven business and capital away from Ireland and thrown thousands of poor men and women out of work. The money which these poor people had been accustomed to receive from America, to eke out their slender store or to assist them to emigrate, no longer came; it had been subscribed for Fenian bonds, through the persuasions and promises of such men as O'Mahony, Stephens and Roberts. Destitute, desperate, dying of slow starvation, the Irish peasantry had at one time some faint hope that all this enthusiasm in America would result in some benefit to them; but week by week this hope faded, until the failure of Stephens to keep his promise to return to Ireland before January finally extinguished it entirely. The majority o the Irish in Ireland now believe Stephens to be either a spy or a rogue. If he were to visit Dublin he would be mobbed by his former friends. There is nothing except the fear of this reception to deter him from return ing. Travellers can pass through and across Ireland without the least molestation; and with his boasted skill at disguise, Stephens would be perfectly safe. But he would have hard work to find the army which he pledged himself to lead or to account for the funds which he has collected.

The only possible good result which Fenian ism has had is to attract the attention of the whole world to the miseries of Ireland; but, in order to do this, it has made those miserles greater. The Irish can do nothing for themselves. In his mud-walled and straw-thatched and earth-carpeted cabin the peasant sits by the side of the smoky peat fire, watches the potatoes bolling in the iron pot, smokes his clay pipe and broods over his troubles. He sees that things are getting worse for him every day; but he does not see how to remedy them. Fenianism has done him no good. He knows nothing about John Bright and reform, and he does not understand the tenant right agitation. His only hope for the future is emigration, and that requires more money than be can save in a lifetime. Any help for him must come from without; but the money which would have taken him to America and made a man of him has been squandered in Fenian bonds by his oredulous friends in the United States. All the legislation which may be proposed can-not relieve this poor peasant and the class which he represents. The present generation in Ireland is doomed, unless it can be assisted to get away to this country. The agrithe suspension of the habeas corpus; but the tenant-right system would take years to produce practical effects. The peaceable repeal of the union between England and Ireland, which some enthusiasts, like Sir John Gray, of Dublin, predict, would be equally tardy. If Bright could give the Irishmen votes at once it would not help those who are starving, Emigration is Ireland's only relief, and we hope that the Fenian folly may be turned to some practical account at last by compelling the leaders to disgorge and employing what remains of the Fenian funds in bringing the Irish here. This is the only republic in which they need ever care to have a part, and here they can have freedom, happiness, prosperity conspiracles or rebellions. The Fenian leaders have much to answer for in the lives they have sacrificed, the hopes they have blasted the money they have wasted and the sufferings they have caused. They have retarded the progress of Ireland at least a quarter of a century and they have doomed to death thousands of Irishmen who might have been trans formed into thriving American citizens. For the present they may enjoy their ill-gotten gains; but both in this world and the next they ought to be punished as they deserve.

Undiguided Conduct in the House of Repre

sestatives. Before the present seeden commenced we offered some good advice to Speaker Colfax in relation to the course it became him to pur-sue as Speaker of the House of Representatives. We are sorry to see that he has not profited thereby, but that he continues to suffer that branch of Congress over which he presides to be disgraced by the unparliamentary violence, buffoonery and ungentiemanly behavior of some of its members. The scenes enacted in the House this session become the more reprehensible in view of the momentons mestions which are claiming the attention of Questions which are claiming the attention of Congress and upon the wise solution of which the future of the nation depends. The important issues of the present day claim earnest action and calm, statesmanlike consideration. The resolute men, and not of frothy, scheming politicians. Conduct which in ordinary times would be only contemptible, becomes now revolting. When the President of the United States is in danger of impeachment; when the Supreme Court of the United States is to be remodelled; when the old system of appointnents and removals is to be swept away and a new one substituted; when the States are to be reconstructed on a loyal basis and readmitted to their position in the Union, it is no time for violent, abusive harangues, stale, vulgar stories and worn out jokes on the floors

It is mainly the fault of the presiding efficer that such conduct prevails. Speaker Colfax is an amiable sort of man, willing to conciliate all sides, but he lacks the force of character and dignity of manner necessary to hold full Representatives. Clay, Barbour, Stephenson Hunter and others who have filled the Speaker's chair, have been high-toned gentlemen who thoroughly understood men's characters and could exercise a power over them sufficient to suppress any unparliamentary or undignified conduct. Speaker Colfax is of a different construction. A strong partisan and a mere politician, he does not venture to been practically dead since the pricets de-clared against it. From that time Fenianism flourished here, but was extinct in Ireland. A few hetheads believed in it and talked about than to put a stop to it.

The Great Conflict in England between King and Parliament.

The great conflict in England between King and Parliament, between royal prerogative and parliamentary privileges, lasted during four reigns. Its varying fortunes were accompanied by "seditions, impeachments, rebellions, battles, sieges, proscriptions, judicial massacres. During many years, says Macaulay, "the executive power and the legislative power had so effectually impeded each other that the state had been of no account in Europe," until, as he shows, the long, fierce and doubtful struggle terminated happily in the entire union between the throne and the Parliament, which was announced when the King-at-arms proclaimed William and Mary before Whitehall gate.

The strife had grown out of the ancient an tagonism between the superstition of the divine right of kings and the idea of popular liberty. With the triumph of the latter it resulted in the Declaration of Right. This, "though it made nothing law which was not law before," contained the germs of all good laws and formally recognized and established a fundamental principle of the British constitution, which is also a fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States. This may be defined as the subordination of the executive to the legisla tive department of government.

Five hundred years ago this principle, which is so old that none can tell when it began to exist, had become authoritative in England. Ample as were the prerogatives of the sovereign, "no English king ever laid claim to general legislative power." The most violent and imperious Plantagenet was aware that the king could not legislate nor impose taxes without the consent of his Parliament, and that he was bound to conduct the executive administration according to the laws of the land, his advisers and agents being responsible if he broke the laws. The rule as to taxation was among the articles which John was compelled by the barons to sign. Edward I. and his powerful grandson ventured to break it, but both found it expedient to yield to the opposition which they dient to yield to the opposition which they encountered. Bracton, who wrote under the reign of Henry III., said, "the King hath also a superior, namely, God, and also the law." Sir William Blackstone declares, "the principal duty of the King is to govern his people according to law." The King of Great Britain, in his coronation oath, solemnly promises to govern the people of his kingdom "according to the statutes in Parliement agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same." Conkling, in his recent treatise on "Executive Power," refers to the fact that Charles L lost his head and James II. was driven from his throne "by the persistent assumption of powers without warrant of law." The same write cites the memorable answer of Roger Sherman to the elder Adams, objecting to the participe

invaded the rights of their subjects, exacted taxes in the shape of loans and gifts and dispensed with penal statutes; "nay," adds the historian, "though they never presumed to enact any law by their own authority, they sionally took upon themselves, when porary exigencies by temporary edicta.

But they could not carry oppression determined resistance, and they had "to watch, found himself obliged, on one occasion, to retract a demand and to apologize publicly for bis infraction of the laws. The Tudors, notwithstanding their flery spirit, "never once, like some of their predecessors and some of their successors, carried obstinacy to a fatal point." From Henry III. to Elizabeth, England lourished under a system which contained the germs of the institutions of the present day. be subsequent strife between the Crown and the discontented Puritana began to return a majority in the House of Commons; but the struggle for life or death between Catholic husbanding strength, fought its great battle and won its first victory." From that date until the accession of William and Mary English history is to a great extent the history of a struggle for power between King and Parliament. Many power between King and Parliament. Many another victory was afterwards won and many a sore defeat was sustained by the opponents of royal encroachments upon provinces rightfully belonging to the Legislature. James I. enraged and alarmed his Parliament by constantly telling them that "they held their privileges merely during his pleasure, and that they had no more business to inquire what he might lawfully so than what the Deity might lawfully do." "Yet he qualled before them." Charles I. defied constitutional opposition at Westminster, dissolved Parliament after Parliament, closing the doors of Westminster Hall for eleven years at a stretch, and systematically for eleven years at a stretch, and systematically attempted to make himself a despot and to reduce Parliament to a nullity. Parliament be came convinced that they and the country would be safe only when he should be utterly helpless. Charles L lost first his prerogative and at last his head. Cromwell had the means of conducting the administration without the support of his Par-liaments and in defiance of their opposition. He soon found that his wish to govern consti-He soon found that his wish to govern consti-intionally was unavailing, and that he could not substitute the empire of the laws for the empire of the sword. Richard, his son, was overcome by the coalition of the military sub-contents and the republican minority of the House of Commons. Parliament was slowly but constantly gaining ground on the royal prerogative during the reign of Charles II., and his death was speedily followed by signs that the great conflict was approaching a final issue. James II. could boast of one of the most obse-quious of the fifteen Parliaments held by the

quious of the fifteen Parliaments held by the Stuarts, but his wishes to repeal the Tost act and the Habeas Corpus act and to raise a

argo standing army, together with his this

dom to France, unwilling as it was, aggravated the growing dissatisfaction of both Parliament

and people. "All," says the historian, "was transition, conflict and disorder. The chief business of the sovereign was to infringe the privileges of the Legislature. The chief business of the Legislature was to encroach upon the prerogatives of the sovereign." At length James ignominiously fled and lost his throne. The first wish of William was that there should be concord between the throne and the Parliament. His wish was fulfilled. "The Kingat arms, who proclaimed William and Mary before Whitehall gate, did in truth announce that this great struggle was over; that there was entire union between the throne and the Parliament; that England, long dependent and degraded, was again a power of the first rank; that the ancient laws by which the prerogative was bounded would thenceforth be held as sacred as the prerogative itself and would be followed out to all their consequences; that the executive administration would be conducted in conformity with the sense of the representatives of the nation, and that no reform which the two Houses should after mature deliberation propose would be obstinately withstood by the sovereigns." In

The Impeachment Agitation in Wall Street. Wall street is making desperate efforts to get doubt, to cause a rise in gold and help along other speculations of infinite variety. If gold could be forced up to two hundred—which is not at all likely-it would give great satisfaction to a certain class of speculators, and they are just as willing that their object should be accomplished by raising an alarm upon the subject of the President's impeachment as any other. For this purpose they are using the party papers in various ways. These journals are busily engaged in predicting bloodshed, insurrection, a renewal of civil war, thunder and lightning and all sorts of calamities, if Congress should exercise a constitutional right in impeaching Mr. Johnson. These articles of the Tribune, Times, Express and other party journals may probably create some alarm in the minds of a few innocent people; but we are not in the least afraid that any danger to our commercial prosperity is threatened by the impeachment of the President, or that the stability of our democratic institutions will be in any way damaged by it, as the European journals and party papers at home stupidly infer. On the contrary, it may be regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of the principles of our government if Congress can, in a strictly legal fashion, acting in pursuance of the power granted to it by the constitution, remove the Chief Magistrate from office—admitting, of ad proven, and upon charges preferred by the

and proven, and upon charges preferred by the lower House and finally adjudicated upon by he Senate; for by this method alone can the removal be constitutionally effected.

If Mr. Johnson could only see that his position was little more than that of Prime Minister, tilough by same known as President of the republic, and would act upon the precedents of history, as we find them in the English revolution of 1688, when the Prime English revolution of 1688, when the Prime Minister succumbed to the force of public opinion, as expressed by the Parliament, he would have long ago declared, in a message to Congress, that he was willing to yield his own epinious to the sentiment of the people, as expressed at the late elections, withdraw all his vetoes and abandon his opposition to Congress, which so manifestly speaks the will of all the States now represented, but whose views it is evident Mr. Johnson does not reflect, although they are, in fact, the opinions of the people who put down the rebellion and are desirous to see the fruits of peace realised of Mr. Johnson's dignity, we should suppose to submit to the popular will, so strongly declared by its agents in Congress. The right of the people, as represented by Congress, to exercise a controlling power in the govern-ment is but the exposition of constitutional liberty as claimed in England, and substan-tiated in the time of the first Charles and the second James. That idea of constitutional liberty was fully recognized by the founders of our government, and was bence incorporated in the constitution of the United States, in deference to the spirit which animated and governed our revolution.

placed in the way of the adoption of the con-stitutional amendment by the Southern States, we could reconstruct the South in the space of six weeks. If Mr. Johnson, then, cannot reconcile his own views to the wishes of the majority of the people he has the option of resigning his office, as the prime ministers of England so frequently do in similar cases, or he can yield frequently do in similar cases, or he can yield his opinions gracefully to the convictions which have been so irresistibly expressed by the people of all the Northern States, the force of which he cannot mistake. Such a course would render the harsh measures of the Jacobins unnecessary or impolitic. In any event the progress and final success of the impeachment will not disturb the ordinary course of things, no matter what excitement the bulls and bears of Wall street or the party newspapers may endeavor to create.

BLOOD MONEY AND RAILBOADS.—The Legislature is at present engaged in examining witnesses on the subject of railroad management in this State. Mr. Horace F. Clarke, who appeared before the Assembly committee recently, testified that the Hudson River Railcently, testified that the Hudson River Rail-road is compelled to pay "blood money" con-stantly to the city "rings" in New York. They were constantly being "struck," and were compelled to buy their peace or to be in per-petual trouble. He wanted the Common Council to be prohibited from interfering with the roads. Well, if the Hudson River road pays blood money to the city rings it extorts blood money out of the public, and the case is therefore as broad as it is long, so far as the com-pany is concerned. The people are the suffer-ers in the end. We have no sympathy either with the "ring" of the corporation or the "ring" of the railroad, and should be glad if the Legislature would do something to protect the people from both.

THE INCOME TAX.—It appears that there are to be some amendments to the Income Tax, and that incomes below one thousand dollars are to be exempt from taxation. The best mandment Congress could make to this tax improper interference with and prying into men's private affairs, and is unjust and objec-

tionable in all its features. The whole system of internal taxation promises to be a most prolific source of fraud. It induces perjury and cheating on the part of the taxpayers and makes the greater portion of the office who have anything to do with it corrupt and dishonest. The sooner it is all done away with the better for the country.

MEETING OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The Fire Com-nissioners held their regular weekly meeting at Fire-nen's Hall, Mercer street, yesterday. Present—Com-nissioners Engs, Abbe, Brown and Pinckney; the latter

AMBERST COLLEGE.—The graduates of this college residing in this city met yesterday, at the office of Mr. H. G. De Forest, No. 82 South street, for the purpose of forming an alumni association. After the adoption of a constitution the following gentlemen were elected officers:—H. G. De Forest, President; Rev. W. A. Cliff, Rev. James D. Wilson, of Spring street Presbyterian church, Charles H. Sweetser, Vice Presidents Mr. Elliot Saadford, Recording Secretary, and Mr. James H. Welles, Treasurer. Among the graduates are Rev. Heary Ward Beecher, Waldo Hutchins, Dr. E. E. Marcy, Right Rev. Bishop Bailey, of Newark, and others.

Buman Mind was the title of a lecture delivered last evening by the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., at the Bleecker street Universalist church, under the auspices of the Lee Literary Association. The lecture occupied over an hour in the dolivery, and was listened to through-out with earnest attention by a very fair and respectable

Immigrant Society has just issued its annual report, from which it appears that of the 233,717 immigrants at this port during the year 1886, 82,804 were Gormans, at this port during the year 1886, 82,894 were Germans, most of whom left for the Westorn States. During the last months, however, a large number of Germans, without means, for the most part unmarried people, arrived, who have no trade nor any particular occupation. These remain mostly in the city and have to be supported by charitable citizens or cared for in public institutions. At the agency of the society 1,784 letters were recoived during the year, containing \$25,613.55 in money; 998 immigrants seeking cappleyment in the city were provided with situations. A balance of \$5,698.28 remained in the trescury on the lat of January. The society expended \$8,607 in aid of destitute immigrants during the past year. A house in Canal street, the property of the society, was sold for the sum of \$20,000. The receipts of the society from members for diplomas, subscriptions, &c., amounted te \$7,000.

origin. It will be may be estimated

Bowery, and broke her leg.

John Dahia, a native of Norway, had both legs b

Meeting in the Cooper Institute—Speeches of George T. Downing, George Thompson, the English Anti-Slavery Grater; Jackson S. Schultz, dec.

A demonstration in honor of the passage of the tall mataltishing the right of suffrage among the blacks in the District of Columbia took place last evaning in the Cooper Institute, under the ampices of the Cosmopostica Association. The sitendance was not large. Nest of those precent were of the colored race. The absence of influential gentlemen who had promised to be present for the purpose of addressing the meeting was applicated for on the ground that the weather was so swere and the travel as much obstructed by snow that they and the travel so much obstructed by anow that the could not reach New York.

The meeting having been called to order, the often was taken by a colored man, Mr. Jones H. Townsom Vice Presidents and Secretaries having been appointed Georgia T. Downtos spoke at considerable length, a guing that the colored man would fairly and honest exercise the franchise wherever it was conferred uponto.

List of Americans registered in Paris for the week ending January 11, 1997:—J. F. Cole, J. A. Penfeld, Mrn. Penfeld, Mrn. Heary Wood, W. W. Tucker and family, Mrn. Alfred Rodman, Mr. and Miss Rodman, Ed. Metley Mrs. Metley and family, F. G. Frethingham, Madison Colby, Richard Codman, Mrs. Codman, Hiss Weld, S. R. Rohlestage, F. H. Shapletgh, J. A. Brown, S. D. Nickerson, Bedfan; T. S. Perry, F. Barton, Philadelphia; Dr. A. Ko. J. Gregory, Jersey City; J. R. Kittpedge, New Jersey; J. A. Mitchell, Massachusetts; T. A. Cady, Pitta-Beld; W. A. Walker, Chilfornia; Thomas R. Connolly, J. Q. R. Inman, Jensen T. Kilberth, J. W. McClure, H. S. Robinson, Alfred Lockwood, John Garcia, D. H. Wickham, Mrs. Wickham, Mr. Hulbert, J. R. J. Willer, R. S. Bennett, Jr., A. M. Knapp, I. R. Jerome, S. R. Fisik, of the yeacht Renrietts; F. W. Ely, John Munn, R. T. Konen, S. R. Fisik, of the yeacht Renrietts; F. W. Ely, John Munn, R. T.